

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office.....Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street.
Richmond, Va.
Washington Bureau.....Money Building
Peterson Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....210 Eighth Street

BY MAIL.....One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID.....Year Nov. Dec. Jan.
Daily with Sunday.....\$6.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 1.00 1.00
Sunday edition only.....1.00 1.00 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Peters-
burg.....One Week
Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 22, 1901, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913.

THE CHURCH AND EPISCOPACY.

Wherever honest and earnest men
disagree absolutely, the onlooker may
be sure there is real ground for
difference of opinion. A case in point is
the attitude of the Episcopal ministers
of Richmond towards the proposal that
the Episcopal Church take any stand
on the question of the physical fitness
of men desiring to be married.

To some of the ministers such a step
seems not only desirable, but in the
highest degree obligatory, if they are
not to prove recalcitrant to their sense of
clear and unambiguous duty.

To those who feel otherwise this pro-
posal appears a high-handed and wholly
unwarranted interference with indi-
vidual rights and sensibilities. To the
view of these latter the church is a
spiritual organization that has neither
the right nor the power to take upon
itself duties that should be performed
by the State, if they are to be per-
formed at all. In support of this opinion
the ministers who have declined to in-
sist upon certificates doubtless have in
mind the fact that such certificates
have been tried without notable, if
indeed, any success in Michigan, and
also that California and New Jersey
have already joined Michigan in such
State supervision of proposed marriages.

If the States can issue certificates
elsewhere, and if such documents are
desirable anywhere, why should the
Episcopal Church undertake this govern-
mental function in Virginia? That
seems to be the view of the opponents
of this new departure.

To this the supporters of the new
road towards personal purity would
reply that the failure of State super-
vision in Michigan after ten years' trial,
is perhaps a conclusive argument that
with the present development of medi-
cal knowledge and medical facilities,
State supervision would be equally in-
effective in Virginia. And they might
add, our motive is not to usurp a func-
tion of the State by controlling men's
bodies, but to make more vital and
real the function of the church in
reaching men's hearts out of the
heart are the issues of life. A vast
proportion of the sin and suffering of
this world comes direct from igno-
rance and apathy. To sweep away that
ignorance, with the clear knowledge of
inevitable results to replace that apathy
and indifference in accustomed
women with a positive and vital in-
terest in a pure and high ideal is surely
the work of the church. Not as phy-
sicians of the body, but as physicians
of the soul, we come and to our mind,
this much discussed certificate seems
not a badge of shame, but a patent of
the nobility which only purity can give.

A SHORT BALLOT COUNTY.
San Bernardino County, California,
is the largest county in area in the
United States. It has just taken ad-
vantage of the new home rule amend-
ment to the California Constitution by
drafting and adopting a new short bal-
lot charter, which was duly approved
by the State Legislature. By the terms
of this document, the offices of dis-
trict attorney, sheriff, coroner, public
administrator, treasurer, county clerk
and recorder were removed from the
ballot and made appointive by the
Board of Supervisors. In this way
there were consolidated in the hands
of a single elective board all of the
local and administrative powers of the
county. Complete unification of power
was effected.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE IS
DOING FOR GEORGIA.

Georgia has made great strides agri-
culturally in the last ten years. No
factor in this development deserves
more credit than that of education as
applied to the solution of the problems
of the farmer. Within the period in-
dicated, the whole scheme of instruc-
tion in agriculture has been reorgan-
ized and directed along modern sci-
entific lines, so that some of the most
important principles which research
has brought to light have been made
available to a considerable proportion
of the farmers.

The scientific and intellectual develop-
ment is the most satisfactory occur-
rence in Georgia in the last decade.
The standards of living have been
raised. Intellectual advancement has
gone on and modern industrial devel-
opment there largely owes its exist-
ence to the fact that many through the
application of his intellect to the prob-
lem of utilizing the natural gifts of
the soil, had been enabled to provide
for himself an abundance of cheap food
and raw materials.

President A. M. Wolfe, of the Georgia
State Agricultural College, says that
"while the State of Georgia is making
great advancement for the future is to
be determined by the degree to which
the promotes education in agriculture
that the mind of youth of the State
who are to be her leaders may be per-
fected along this line, and those living
in the country and cultivating the soil
are directed that they will be able to
use the natural gifts of their special
environment to the best advantage in
the development of a type of agricul-
ture which may be regarded as per-
manent, economic and, therefore, con-
structive in its purpose and result."

Georgia today has 15,000 boys and
girls in its industrial schools. They are
teaching a lesson to young and old
alike, which has already borne fruit
of the greatest importance and which
is destined to revolutionize the point
of view with reference to farm prac-
tice and industrial development in the
near future. In 1906, when these clubs
were started, Georgia was producing
about ten bushels of corn per acre, and
the crop for that year approximated
45,000,000 bushels. In 1911, the average
yield was 16.5 bushels, and Georgia
produced about 75,000,000 bushels of
corn. The increase in a period of six
years was 30,000,000 bushels, equal to
a money value of \$30,000,000. The ad-
ditional quantity of corn produced has
enabled the purchase and maintenance

of more horses and mules of a larger
and better type. It has been possible,
therefore, to use more modern agricul-
tural implements and cultivate the soil
to better advantage. The \$30,000,000
before annually sent out of the State
for foodstuffs has been kept at home
to such an extent that commission
merchants in Chicago and St. Louis
have complained about the falling off
in the shipments of corn to Georgia.
"The capitalization of a few elementary
principles of modern agriculture
through the receptive minds of the boys
and girls of Georgia has brought an
economic profit of startling propor-
tions."

USE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The educational institutions of Vir-
ginia are supported by the State to
serve the people first, by educating
young men for life, and second, by
diffusing helpful knowledge among all
the people. The Times-Dispatch has
pointed out the duty that falls upon
the University of Virginia and upon
the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of
meeting the everyday needs of the
citizens. We now desire to call at-
tention to the share the citizen must
take in this co-operative uplift. This
paragraph from a member of the
faculty of the University hits home:

"I am not going to defend us from
any reasonable charge you may wish
to make, but I do wish you would
emphasize the other side a little, par-
ticularly that the State does not recog-
nize its right to call upon its univer-
sities to any demand on request
made by the State or its citizens."

We know that this is true. We urge,
therefore, that the people of this Com-
monwealth begin to ask aid from the
university and V. P. I. Both schools
can do a certain amount of extension
work from within, but they cannot
insist the full measure of service un-
less they know what the people need.
We do not mean that there shall be a
wild burst of questions, many of which
do not fall within the sphere of univer-
sity activities. We do mean that
municipalities, State officers, libraries,
schools, newspapers, farmers, private
citizens and women should feel free
to seek help from this source of knowl-
edge.

Finally, we add that if the citizen
expects to use the higher schools as
banks of information, he must put in
some capital. It takes time and en-
ergy to serve many different needs.
It costs money. The men who devote
all their time to teaching can spare
nothing for outside labors. Yet larger
appropriations, with increased equip-
ment, would enable these institutions
and these trained men to enter vitally
into the upbuilding of a greater Vir-
ginia.

A SHORT BALLOT COUNTY.
San Bernardino County, California,
is the largest county in area in the
United States. It has just taken ad-
vantage of the new home rule amend-
ment to the California Constitution by
drafting and adopting a new short bal-
lot charter, which was duly approved
by the State Legislature. By the terms
of this document, the offices of dis-
trict attorney, sheriff, coroner, public
administrator, treasurer, county clerk
and recorder were removed from the
ballot and made appointive by the
Board of Supervisors. In this way
there were consolidated in the hands
of a single elective board all of the
local and administrative powers of the
county. Complete unification of power
was effected.

For the first time in the history of
California counties, and almost for the
first time in the case of counties gener-
ally, San Bernardino will have an
executive head—the chairman of the
Board of Supervisors, who will be re-
quired to devote all his time to the
duties of his office, incidentally acting
as general purchasing agent.

The Board of Supervisors will be
chosen by the citizens of the county
at large, although each of the five
districts will have a representative.
They will be elected in rotation, so
that at no election will more than
three counties be voted upon. The
charter will go into effect in November,
1914.

THE AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.
In introducing the contention of The
Times-Dispatch that "in no country
more than in the United States is
there greater need of the education
of the people in the principles of govern-
ment, and unless it is aided by
public speakers on public occasions, it
cannot go very far and that 'now-
here is this necessity keener than
in Virginia,' the Fredericksburg
Journal moves, as it were, an amend-
ment of amendment, in a ringing
call for 'action, not words'—in short,
for leaders.

While the Journal recognizes it to
be true that public speaking by men
of progressive ideas and sound prin-
ciples is one of the necessary ad-
juncts to the establishment and fos-
tering of good government, the abso-
lute vital necessity to bring the
desired results, it maintains, is
"action."

That resumes our contemporary at-
tention, and we therefore in un-
measured terms the undersigned ap-
pals who can be found in the small
municipalities as well as large, may
paint the graces in the blackest
colors, and may call upon the people
to arise and turn the rascals out of
office, if these orators simply talk
and do nothing else, then their
preaching will be in vain, unless their
arise leaders, who not only can talk,
but who can also act.

often demonstrated and humiliating
fact.

The Journal believes that the time
is now ripe for a progressive and con-
scientious man to arise in every com-
munity and surround himself with
worthy assistants in order to wrest
from the hand of rings, wherever they
exist, the control they now enjoy, and
in accentuating the view that words
without action can be of little avail,
concludes its article as follows: "The
people of the State need education of
what constitutes political honesty and
progressive government. The people
need orators who can point out the
pitfalls dug by knavish politicians, but
the most of all the people need and
must have are leaders in whom the
people can place their confidence, and
fight for the smashing of rings that
are corrupting politics for their own
selfish ends."

The Times-Dispatch accepts the
Journal's amendment—its amplification
and exposition of the need of the hour
in the country at large and in the
State. Criticism is not enough; there
must also be construction.

VIRGINIANS WITHOUT A PARTY.

The incident related here is a sign
of a frame of mind present all over
Virginia. It is typical of what we
have called the "new Virginia spirit."
It expresses the half-realized yearning
of the people for a government that
will do for them what State govern-
ments have done elsewhere.

A scientific farmer, who recently
moved to Virginia from the West, was
talking to the manager of a large
country estate in Orange County. His
views of improved agricultural meth-
ods and better financial results filled
their minds. They were planning co-
operative buying and selling, the en-
couragement of the best type of immi-
grant to rural Virginia, and the im-
provement of roads, schools and living
conditions. You can hear such con-
versations from one end of the State
to the other in these days.

A third man, interested in public
affairs, broke in: "You fellows will
never get your local improvements
until you fix up your State govern-
ment. Every move you make depends
on laws that are made by the men
you send to Richmond every two years.
Where you want to begin is at elect-
ing the right men to represent you."

The manager of some thousands of
acres, an expert horticulturist from
England, who had followed farming
in Virginia for some fifteen years,
replied: "We have no party. The farm-
er is told to be a Democrat and to
vote for Democrats, and he finds that
his interests are secondary to the per-
sonal wishes of his own hired serv-
ants in the Legislature."

The visitor replied: "Well, things
are changing. In a little while there
will be a progressive Democratic
group and a conservative group. If
you will help the progressives, you
will have a party."

"The day I know there is a real party
of democracy ready to serve the peo-
ple honestly and efficiently, I will take
up my naturalization papers. Till now
I have never felt that voting was worth
while."

We say nothing as to the right or
wrong of this viewpoint. We say
nothing as to the need for two parties.
We take no position on this conception
of the Democratic party. What we do
say is that if there is a sentiment
among the farming backbone and
wealth of Virginia that they are not
represented and have no party, then
something is radically and terribly
wrong.

COORDINATION.

Coordination is to be discontinued
at the Horace Mann School "after care-
ful consideration." Opinion is still di-
vided as to the advantages of coordi-
nation. Yet the number of educational
institutions adopting it does not seem
to equal the number of those that are
dispensing with it. The discontinuance
of education at the Horace Mann
School is significant, inasmuch as
Horace Mann was one of the first ad-
vocates of coordination. Antioch Col-
lege, in Ohio, of which he was the first
president, is next to Oberlin and the
University of Utah in the order of es-
tablishing coordinational colleges. The
number of institutions lately adopting
coordination has not been great. Such
instances as that of Geneva, which is
coordinational only in the sense that
the same faculty and the same library
are used by Hobart College and such a
case as Rochester, are more than offset
by the abolition of coordination at Wes-
tern and the segregation of the two
bodies of students at the University
of Chicago.

The open door to woman is the rule
and not the exception in institutions of
learning in the United States. Almost
all of the State colleges and univer-
sities are coordinational. Of fifty-eight
leading colleges and universities in
the nation, forty-five admit women on
some terms or other.

Co-ordinate education for women is
established in many places, but co-
ordination does not flourish.

Richard Ginney is not easily inter-
viewed. Recently when he was being
questioned regarding the appointment
of an ambassador to Great Britain that
was tendered him he would not talk
for publication. Instead he told the
reporter: "You know it might be with
me the same as it was with Faxon's
boy. Old farmer Juddkins opened the
newspaper one morning and exclaimed:
'Well, I s'wain! How that boy of St.
Faxon's is getting along. Last year
he was made a furrin' ambassador, and
now, by crickets, the paper says he's
persons non grata!'"

Now is the time for all good men
to come to the aid of Virginia.

The question is: When did the Ger-
mans learn to play lawn tennis?

The phone service is under scrutiny.
For some time it has been under bias-
phemy.

On the Spur of the
Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

That Proud Moment.
How his bosom swells with pride,
How he sighs in deep relief,
How he feels a happy thrill,
That is most beyond belief.
How he struts across the floor,
How he poses like a King,
How he looks with lofty air
Upon every living thing.
How he laughs and shakes in glee,
How he almost chokes with joy
When the nurse comes down the hall
And she whispers: "It's a boy."

The Thesaurus.
"A fellow came through here about
two months ago selling what he called
a 'thesaurus' for \$1.00—once in a
while, and Hank Tammis fell for it,"
said Uncle Ezra Harkins.
"Is that so?" asked the traveling
man.

"Yes," replied Uncle Ezra. "Hank
bought one and determined to make his
fortune out of it. He built a large
wrought-iron cage in his backyard
and put in a high-board fence around
it. He said he didn't know how large
the critter was and he made the cage
plenty big enough for it. Hank
claimed as he had a thesaurus was a big
prehistoric animal and said he would
exhibit it at 10 cents a throw. He
didn't know what he would feed it,
but bought fifteen tons of hay for a
month and let it eat it. It was in a box
about the size of a dried herring box
and when Hank opened it up he found
the thesaurus was nothing but a book
about the size of a dictionary. And
there he had some and showed \$115
for the cage and hay and advertising."
"What did he do with the cage?"
asked the traveling man.

"Oh, the folks took it together and put
it in the cage and, and now ex-
hibiting him as the biggest bonhead
in captivity, and his family will prob-
ably realize quite a neat little sum."

According to Uncle Abner.

Very few up-to-date fellows now-
adays carry their false teeth in their
pocket wrapped up in a silk handker-
chief.

There is no use in claiming that you
bought an umbrella, for nobody will
believe it.

We never saw a mortgage shark
who saw as soon as he ever enjoyed a
good laugh.

A Prince Albert coat don't get a
fellow as far in a business way as it
used to.

A fellow finds out more about the
true inwardness of automobiles in five
days after he buys one than he found
out in five years of looking at 'em
and reading about 'em.

It isn't an automobile squawker that
makes us sore, but it is the nasty way
they blow it.

Hank Tammis says a dollar bill
should go farther than it does, but we
don't see how it could. Most of them
go so far that they never get back.

What has become of the old codger
who used to dye his mustache and try
to make out that he was only thirty-
five years old?

The difference between a journalist
and a newspaper man is that the news-
paper man has a steady meal ticket.

This, That and the Other.

A school-teacher has received the
following from the mother of one of
her pupils:

Dear Miss—You write me about
your pension. I give you permis-
sion to beat him up any time he won't
learn his lesson. He is just like his
father, an you have to beat him up
with a club to learn him anything.
Send me a ruler, him. Don't pay
no attention to what his father says,
I will handle him.

Answers.

Ameyliss—You ask us how to cure
freekies. Hold the face over a wash-
bowl full of steaming water for
twenty minutes without moving. The
skin will thus be removed, taking the
freekies with it.

Q. If—Your question as to the rela-
tionship between the garlic and the
onion is a perplexing one, but it is
our opinion that a garlic is an onion's
grandfather.

Voice of the People

Let United Nation Pension Confederate
Veterans.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—The great and glorious reunion
at Gettysburg is over, and now goes
into American history. Its most im-
portant truth, however, is that it must
come to us at some under the eternal
quilt that shape and fashion the
destiny of all great nations.

It is now up to the American Con-
gress, with the approval of the Ameri-
can people, the taxpayers of a great
and reunited country, to at once pass
a bill that will carry the same pen-
sion as every ex-Confederate veteran
of 1861 of that is received and enjoyed
by the veterans of the Federal army.

The \$1 per day, or \$30 per month,
will help many honest, faithful Con-

federate veterans now past three-
score and ten years to live comfortably
their few remaining years. It will also
be only returning some of the many
millions the South has paid into the
United States treasury for Federal vet-
erans of the best, most worthy
ex-Confederate veterans surviving to-
day, with proud war records, are men
without any visible or invisible means
of support, while they are willing, they
are too old to be actively engaged in
any business that will afford them the
comforts they should enjoy at the sun-
set of life. There is no getting away
from the logical situation of the Fed-
eral government in paying the same
pension per capita to ex-Confederate
veterans, and that promptly.

It will be a saving act of thoughtful,
kindly grace, coming at the eleventh
hour when pensions are granted alike
to all American soldiers who fought in
the years of 1861-65; then only will the
fiftieth anniversary of the recently
celebrated battle of Gettysburg bear
the true fruit of love and patriotism
of a reunited, common country.

I am now prompted to repeat with
some fervor of emphasis, let us see if
the Federal government is equal to the
logical result so readily suggested by
the recent reunion at Gettysburg.

C. A. R.
Richmond, July 7, 1913.

Takes a Whack at Roy K.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I believe I have made Mr. Moult-
on wrong. Try this on him, and if
it does no good, call another physician.
I give up the case, and do not even
wish to be called in consultation.

"Breathes there a man with soul so
dead,
As never to himself have said—
When Roy K.'s verses he has read,
"D—n it!"

"If such there breathe, go mark him
well,
He doesn't have the sense to tell
When beans are ripe, or if he fell
Upon his nose he would not know
It hurt, unless the blood should flow.

"Though high his titles; proud his
fame,
He is a sucker just the same.
I'd rather read a lawyer's brief,
Than let my teeth to get relief;
Or a surgeon's and my days
With trains approaching from both
ways.

"Roy says, 'who never, etc.'
"Sir, Walter should have said
"Breathes there a man who has been dead some
time, and I believe Roy has been
monkeying with my copy."
D. B. EASLEY.
Scottsburg.

A Song of June.

Breathes there a man with soul so
dead,
But who regrets June has fled?
Oh! the beautiful month of June,
With all nature in tune.
Cool nights, long days of sunshine,
And a sun that shines so fine.
Growing crops, flowers and trees,
Stormy winds and gentle breeze,
Showers refreshing the earth,
Giving all nature a new birth;
Birds singing to their young,
Of berries ripening in the sun,
Happy beaux courting fair belles—
With love their bosoms swell,
Pure and true as love of old,
Fair and genuine as sold gold,
Love is old, love is ever new—
June, love is forever true.
All nature looks so fine,
Cupid's true and unerring dart
Has pierced many a loving heart.
The marriage bell's glad sound
Has healed many a loving wound,
June's twinkling stars and crescent
moon
Have passed all too soon.
God in mercy our blessings sent—
All should rejoice and be content.
Let it be June or December,
Our God we should remember—
"He all our blessings give,
Let us praise Him while we live."
WILLIAM H. TURPIN.
Richmond.

The Northerner and the Negro.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I notice in the Public Library
this morning, reading your paper, a
communication from Mr. Robert A.
Marshall regarding the knocking down
of a Yankee by a nigger. It served
the Yankee good and right, but what
I don't like is the fact that the other
Yankee killed this nigger, and I
wish Mr. Marshall would tell us. When
I was young I always heard about the
Yankees running away from the Yankee
lines all the time, and never showing
any gratitude to the ones that raised

FLIES!

Horse manure is the principal
hatching place for flies.

It can be made sterile with coal
oil, carbolic acid, copper water or
dry lye by mixing thoroughly.

Horsemen, stablemen, owners of
horses and sanitary inspectors, pay
attention! Cut this out.

Let 1913 be a flyless year—

Abe Martin

Uncle Niles Turner's sister, aged 164,
died from a stroke of a fever at 10
Napoleon, C. D., today. Two kin live
together these days at any cost they're
going some.

WHEN IS A WOMAN OLD?

The reporter has several interviews on the subject.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1913, By John T. McCutcheon.)



federate veterans now past three-
score and ten years to live comfortably
their few remaining years. It will also
be only returning some of the many
millions the South has paid into the
United States treasury for Federal vet-
erans of the best, most worthy
ex-Confederate veterans surviving to-
day, with proud war records, are men
without any visible or invisible means
of support, while they are willing, they
are too old to be actively engaged in
any business that will afford them the
comforts they should enjoy at the sun-
set of life. There is no getting away
from the logical situation of the Fed-
eral government in paying the same
pension per capita to ex-Confederate
veterans, and that promptly.

It will be a saving act of thoughtful,
kindly grace, coming at the eleventh
hour when pensions are granted alike
to all American soldiers who fought in
the years of 1861-65; then only will the
fiftieth anniversary of the recently
celebrated battle of Gettysburg bear
the true fruit of love and patriotism
of a reunited, common country.

I am now prompted to repeat with
some fervor of emphasis, let us see if
the Federal government is equal to the
logical result so readily suggested by
the recent reunion at Gettysburg.

C. A. R.
Richmond, July 7, 1913.

Takes a Whack at Roy K.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I believe I have made Mr. Moult-
on wrong. Try this on him, and if
it does no good, call another physician.
I give up the case, and do not even
wish to be called in consultation.

"Breathes there a man with soul so
dead,
As never to himself have said—
When Roy K.'s verses he has read,
"D—n it!"

"If such there breathe, go mark him
well,
He doesn't have the sense to tell
When beans are ripe, or if he fell
Upon his nose he would not know
It hurt, unless the blood should flow.

"Though high his titles; proud his
fame,
He is a sucker just the same.
I'd rather read a lawyer's brief,
Than let my teeth to get relief;
Or a surgeon's and my days
With trains approaching from both
ways.

"Roy says, 'who never, etc.'
"Sir, Walter should have said
"Breathes there a man who has been dead some
time, and I believe Roy has been
monkeying with my copy."
D. B. EASLEY.
Scottsburg.

A Song of June.

Breathes there a man with soul so
dead,
But who regrets June has fled?
Oh! the beautiful month of June,
With all nature in tune.
Cool nights, long days of sunshine,
And a sun that shines so fine.
Growing crops, flowers and trees,
Stormy winds and gentle breeze,
Showers refreshing the earth,
Giving all nature a new birth;
Birds singing to their young,
Of berries ripening in the sun,
Happy beaux courting fair belles—
With love their bosoms swell,
Pure and true as love of old,
Fair and genuine as sold gold,
Love is old, love is ever new—
June, love is forever true.
All nature looks so fine,
Cupid's true